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N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favor the Spectator with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

AN ADDRESS

To the friends of GENERAL JACKSON in North Carolina and to the Supporters of his Administration of the Affairs of the General Government.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The Jackson Central Committee take pleasure in announcing the names of those who have been nominated by the people in our several Districts, as Electors for North Carolina. This ticket is pledged to the support of General ANDREW JACKSON for President, and MARTIN VAN BUREN for Vice President of the United States—and we confidently believe that its success is certain if the occasion shall call forth that activity and energy among its friends, which its importance to our country would seem to require. An early an active opposition to it had cast about our prospects some shades of doubt, but these have begun to yield to the light of truth, and we are not without hope that most of our opponents will yet sacrifice their prejudices to the common cause of our *party* and our *country*. However this may be it is our right, and has become in some measure our duty, to address you on this subject.

GENERAL JACKSON.

General Jackson, fellow-citizens, has now filled the chair of President, nearly four years, and is once more a candidate for re-election. His pure patriotism, his uncorrupted integrity, his firm adherence to what he believes right, his distinguished ability, and disinterested devotion to the good of the *whole* country, have not indeed silenced opposition, but they have secured a successful administration of our affairs in times of perilous excitement, and given to him fresh claims upon the gratitude and affections of the people. He may yet be riveled, insulted, and traduced by those, who choose to gratify a corrupt taste for personal and political scandal, or he may be as ungenerously vilified by others, who without any relish for defaming character, have yielded easy victory to the detestible mode of perverting all the acts of a public agent to purposes of a reckless opposition.

Still we do not doubt that North Carolina will be true to herself and to our venerable President in the coming contest, if his *friends* will be united. He has won a place in the affections of our people, that we have no fears of seeing yielded to the clamours of party, or lowered by the maledictions of disappointed ambition. Before his elevation, the opponents of General Jackson sought to alarm the fears of his friends by warning them, that he was a military chieftain; and would set at defiance the restraints of the *constitution*, and that by the indulgence of an ungoverned temper, he would embroil our country in disputes with foreign nations. But *now* the notes of complaint are changed, and he is abused because he is too scrupulous of his constitutional obligations, and his opposers are most clamerous, because he refuses to exercise powers, which *they* say are vested in the Federal head of the nation, but which *he* doubts, and therefore declines to assume. To the confusion of all their predictions, these soothsayers in politics are presented with a military chieftain, who can govern without violence, and render himself most obnoxious to his opposers, by a fearless resistance of the encroachments of power upon the liberties of the *people* and the rights of the *States*. He *was* dangerous they said, because he would *exceed* the authority we gave him. He *is* dangerous they now say, because he will *not* exercise the powers we have conferred. The unbridled temper too which we were told, was to involve us in fearful disputes, the opponents of the Chief Magistrate with a convenient dexterity, choose to forget: and the Hero of New Orleans! the proud patriot! the President of the United States! Andrew Jackson! is *now* charged with having bowed in mean humiliation at the footstool of a foreign throne, and sacrificed the *honour of his country!!* We recur, in vain, to our foreign negociations for the proof of our disgrace. We find there nothing but a successful termination of protracted disputes. The *results* have been highly satisfactory. We may defy all the efforts of ingenuity to find in *them* the grounds of complaint: but a determined jealousy has fixed itself about the *manner* of the operation, and searched after something, that was not altogether suited to the refined modern system of diplomacy. Our venerable President, unpractised in the rules of deceitful pretences, untaught in any other school, but that which inculcates the propriety of "asking nothing but what is clearly right, and yielding to nothing that is wrong"—has illustrated by his practice, that with nations, as with individuals, "honesty is the best policy."

But it was attempted to obscure the fame of the *Hero of New Orleans* by casting over its brightness a cloud of reproach for the necessary means which were used to secure victory, and save the country. The success of the same patriot in the administration of our foreign affairs, would be too dazzling in the view of a zealous opposition, if no intervening shade were formed to throw about its splendour. Hence, for the first time, in our history, the venerable sages of this land, have been stimulated to exert all their faculties, in the noble enterprize of *degrading* their *country*, that they might *disgrace* her rulers. Our president is a *tried* and faithful officer. He would be more than man, if he did not sometimes err, yet his administration of the affairs of the Union has been honourable to himself, and prosperous to the nation. The times of trial, to which he has been exposed, he has met with an unflinching independence of character, and conduct; that must extort even from those, who did not approve his acts, the reluctant homage of their admiration for the virtue, that enabled him to perform them. We know, that these just encomia on the conduct of a public servant will be perverted by some into the simulations of a party zeal; but they are no more than sheer justice, when applied to the *great and leading acts of Gen. Jackson's administration.* We then Fellow-Citizens, ought not to vote for him only as a "choice of evils," but give to him a free and generous support, because he has been proved to be "faithful, capable, and honest."

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The supporters of the present administration, before last May, and recommended in different States, as candidates for Vice President on the Jackson ticket, Mr *Dickerson* of New Jersey, Mr. *Wilkins* of Pennsylvania, Judge *Smith* of South Carolina, Col. *Johnson* of Kentucky, Judge *Barbour* of Virginia, and Mr. *Van Buren* of New York. It became obvious that the public will, could not be united upon either one of these, while all of them were held up as candidates—our divisions would prevent any election by the *people*, and transfer the choice of Vice President to the Senate, where Mr. *Seargeant* might be appointed—that where Gen. Jackson's majority was not large, it would endanger his re-election by having more than one ticket of Jackson electors—and therefore it was proposed by the Republican members of the New Hampshire Assembly *to all the friends of General Jackson*, that a Convention of Delegates from each State should be assembled at Baltimore for the purpose of uniting the party by a nomination of some *one Candidate*, for Vice President. This was the true origin of the Baltimore Convention, about which you have read and heard so much. The proposal met with approbation in all parts of the country, and the convention was accordingly held in May 1832. It became an occasion of sufficient interest in the Union, to convoke three hundred and fifty Delegates, representing all the States, excepting one. In that convention *Martin Van Buren* was nominated as the Republican Jackson candidate for Vice President. The vote for him was more than two thirds of the whole convention—and the sentiment in his favour with our party, as developed by our friends in that body, was so manifest that the minority who had voted for Judge Barbour and for Col. Johnson acquiesced in the nomination, and it was made *unanimously*. We do not know it, if the convention was a measure that incurred in North Carolina any avowed hostility, *before* the result of its deliberations had been published—or at least before it had been anticipated from the current of public opinion—But though the friends of *Judge Barbour*, in that convention, fairly yielded their own preference to the sentiments of a majority, and for the sake of uniting the Jackson party;—though *he* and his friends *there* and *here* and *elsewhere* availed themselves of this chance to unite on *him*, the whole vote—no sooner has their disappointment been announced, than it is met with efforts to divide our strength by a nomination of Judge Barbour in North Carolina and an opposition to Mr. Van Buren. We state to you *facts;* with the motives of our opponents we have nothing to do.

The warmest advocates of Judge Barbour's nomination are bound to concede that he has now no chance of being elected by the people. They do not, they cannot, pretend, that his prospects are better, than a possibility on account of multiplied divisions to be returned before the Senate of United States, as one of the two, between whom they must choose. Even this, we are persuaded, is illusive. And will you lend your aid in dividing the votes of our party; for the purpose of taking from the people the election *of their own officers?* Shall the lessons of experience be lost sight of and forgotten? Have you discarded all remembrances of the memorable crisis in our political history, when, (In 1801) the election of President was cast on the House of Representatives and of the trial which our liberties encountered in the strife it created? Have you so soon cast into oblivion the events of a similar election (in 1825) when the voice of the people was unhealed and their "wills were paralized in the election of *Mr. Adams* over *Gen. Jackson*"? Shall the angry contest which ensued this event, in the election of 1828, and by which the rights of the *people* were vindicated and re-established be once more invited, and its effects on the temper of freemen dared? And shall all this be done before the expiration of his term of office, in whose person, the wishes of the people were vindicated?

But if a choice of Vice President by the *people* shall be defeated, no fair doubt remains but that Mr. Sergeant the opponent of General Jackson, will be one of the two candidates, between whom the Senate must choose and it is extremely probable, that he will be elected. Are you prepared to risque it? His whole system of politics is opposed to yours. The Vice President is *ex officio* the presiding officer of the Senate, where the friends and opposers of the present administration are so nearly divided, that the *casting vote* may frequently enable him to thwart or promote the most interesting measures which come before that body. It might be too, in the providence of God, that the President will not live to the close of his next term and his friends would find their country, and themselves seriously embarrassed, if such a calamity, (may heaven avert it) should reduce them to the necessity of giving the reins of our government into the hands of one, whose political opinions they believe to be dangerous to its preservation and purity, whose rule over us, to be consistent, must aim at the advancement of a party, whom we are professing to oppose.

It seems to us, Fellow Citizens, that there are other considerations that must deter you from deliberately entailing on our country the misfortune of having the Vice President elected by the Senate of the United States. We say misfortune, for surely there can be none greater than to poison the public confidence with jealousy towards this essential branch of our political institutions, unless it may be to introduce just cause for this distrust. The Senate uncontaminated by the touch of party fury, will long preserve the affections of the public, will ever prove a barrier against the encroachments of power upon the just rights of THE STATES and of the *People*. Yet suspicion and distrust will inevitably attach to their course in the present agitations of the public mind, if an uncautious people transfer to them the choice of their *chief officers*. Do we betray a weak timidity in this warning? Are there no 'beginnings of evils,' that may justly call into action the vigilance of patriotism? We confidently appeal to your own experience in these times of fresh trial on our union and our government. Discarding all party preferences, and looking beyond the particular individual, whom the Senate might elect, still these, between whom they must choose, will come from different States, will represent different political parties, and the contest will gather about it the excitements which prevail in the country. Who does not know, that these will distract the harmony of their counsels? Who does not apprehend that the blaze, they will kindle, may help to distroy the *best government in the world!* If the evil were unavoidable, then its consequences must be met: but now we have time to take warning, and if we incur the risque, its effects are deliberately invited? The vote of North Carolina for Mr. Van Buren will, we believe, make his election, by the *people* secure. *It will not elect Judge Barbour.* This we may assert with confidence, for were he to get the votes of all the States, where a Barbour ticket is nominated, he could not be elected. What then can be the design of those, who yet support Judge Babour's election? The sure effect of such a course *will* be, to divide the Jackson party and *throw away the vote of the State:* it may be to cast the election on the Senate, to embarrass Gen. Jackson, a second term, with a Vice President, who opposes him, and to endanger the peace and permanency of our government. The motives of those, who started this division, we judge not, still must be allowed to say, that the bitterest enemy of *General Jackson* could not have devised a scheme, that is better calculated to weaken his popularity, and to defeat even his re-election. Its effects are more dangerous to his cause than *open hostility.*

But are there no other objections to Judge Barbour's being a candidate.

We indulge no motives to undervalue his claims upon your admiration. We will not deny, that he possesses public and private virtues: yet in these, he is not superior to Mr. Van Buren, and in other respects, he does not equal him. The station, which he fills as a judge of the United States Court, is one, towards which we should cherish, in the public mind, sentiments of high respect and habitual submission. The great nerve of the Judiciary is in that unsuspected purity of its officers, which will secure a confidence among the people, that its deliberations are not mingled with political prejudice, or personal ambition. Admit within its sacred halls, the strifes of party politics, and that purity may be stained, that confidence will be destroyed. Shall Judges be invited to descend from their high places into the arena of politics, and he, who is to day, the dispenser of public justice, become to morrow, the table orator of a party? Shall he who is placed as a salutary check upon all encroachments by the branches of the government, be converted into a candidate for wielding the power he is charged to control, and thereby, tempted to enlarge a possession, that he hopes to enjoy? May not jealous patriotism, without descending into vulgar prejudice, remember, that *Judges are men?* We are not to be understood, as predicting those evils to be a *necessary* consequence from the present state of things: but the example is new, and against the practice of the govern nent it will be dangerous: its ultimate consequences *may* be disastrous.

It is objected to Mr. Van Buren, 1st. that the Baltimore Convemion was got up with the design of securing his nomination and dictating to the people in the choice of their officers. 2nd. That the State Meeting, which sent Delegates from North Carolina, was a Van Buren Caucus. 3rd. That Mr. Van Buren is an intriguer. 4th. That he opposed the South, in the memorable Missouri Question. 5th. That he is in favor of the Tariff and Internal Improvements by the General Government. 6th. That he was nominated at the dictation of General Jackson.

It is due to you, and to the cause we espouse, that we should meet those objections with candor, and we are greatly deceived, if a very brief exposition of their injustice do not place Mr. Van Buren before you, as one of those rare men, whose character has defied the assaults of his enemies.

1. The design of the Baltimore Convention, 'tis said, was to nominate Mr. Van Buren and dictate to the people!

Fellow citizens, we have fairly stated to you in this address, the causes, which led to that convention—the purpose was honorable, was openly avowed, and the invitation was held forth to *all the friends of General Jackson*, as well those who favored one, as another, for the Vice President. Many friends of Judge Barbour attended and voted; the gentlemen who composed it were, many of them, distinguished citizens of our country; all of them are believed to be honorable; those who preferred Judge Barbour, were as active in its favor, as those who did not; at the time the convention was recommended, Mr. Van Buren had received the appointment of minister to England—had retired for a season from the turmoils of party, and did not desire, or intend to be a candidate for Vice President. The Senate of the United States refused to confirm his nomination *after* he had arrived in England, and began the duties of his mission, long after most of the delegates had been appointed. With those facts before you, what candid man will entertain without proof, a charge which reflects severely on the conduct and motives of our friends. Where were these exclusively honest patriots, up to May 1832, that they did not sooner warn the people against this deep design on their rights? Or it *may be*, that they were willing, the people should be dictated to, if the Hon. Judge Barbour could be the choice of your dictators.

Whether their disappointment shall now be visited on us by a division, remains to be determined by a people, who can have no interest beyond the public good. Dictate to the people!! How has it been attempted! Is that the more exceptionabl method of uniting public sentiment, in favor of candidate, where all are invited to come, and test the strength of each candidate, or that, in which the partizans of a single one are convoked? The former was the Baltimore Convention; the latter was the North Carolina Barbour Convention! Whatever else may be said by interested opponents, against the Baltimore Convention, it was undoubtedly composed of men who are *sincere* advocates of the present administration—of men, who give General Jackson's re-election no cold and questionable support. And when such men win reproach, it will be expected of their friends to search, with vigilance, into the probable motives of those who have volunteered the duty of abusing them. At least, it may be counted a most singular office, for the *friends of General Jackson!!* That Mr. Van Buren received in the Convention, so large a majority, and could ultimately unite the whole vote in his favor, will furnish to unprejudiced minds, the clearest evidence of his greater popularity—and it requires the influence of a most determined jealousy to pervert this into a proof of intrigue among those who made the nomination.

THE STATE MEETING.

2. It has been more than once insinuated since the commencement of this contest, that the State Meeting, which nominated our Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, was a Van Buren Caucus. This charge is not less gratuitous than the former. If North Carolina had sent no delegates to that Convention, we do not perceive that the omission would excuse the real friends of the administration from the duty of uniting. But we were invited to send delegates, and by a meeting, held at Raleigh during the Assembly, a respectable individual, in each electoral district, was nominated, subject to his being displaced, if at any meeting of the *people of the district*, another should be named. Of these, only five attended; four of them were *elected by the people*, and the other *voted for Judge Barbour!* An intelligent people want nothing but these facts to dissipate the prejudice, which it was hoped to enlist by such a charge. Justice to those respectable individuals, who are held up to execration for this pretended usurpation, compels us to put before you, other facts, that may well shame our accusers. Would not a Van Buren Caucus have taken care to nominate a Central Committee of Van Buren men? Yet of the seven who were designated, two are now ranked upon the Barbour Central Committee—a third was one of the delegates to the Barbour Convention, and was placed on their ticket as an elector, but has lately abandoned Jackson's cause entirely—and the four, whose names are attached to this address, did not *all* then prefer Mr. Van Buren as Vice President; did not *then* believe, that he would be a candidate, but fairly intended to unite in the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. Would not a "Van Buren Caucus" have been careful to nominate delegates, who were known to be his partizans? Yet some of these are opposed to him, we believe, a *majority* of them did not *then* prefer him, and we confidently state, that, if their preferences were enquired into at that meeting, we, who were present, did not know it, and did not suspect it. Would the *friends* of Judge Barbour, and the *foes* of Mr. Van Buren have countenanced by their presence, and aided by their co-operation, a Van Buren caucus? Yet, it is most true, that gentlemen, who were partizans of Judge Barbour, attended that meeting, voted for the resolutions which were adopted, and the nomination of delegates. Nay more; the meeting was earnestly recommended, and the mode of its proceedings substantially suggested and approved by some, who are now associated with its revilers.

INTRIGUE.

3. Ambitious rivals, whose vanity has taught them to believe, that who ever excels them, in the race to honorable distinction, is outstripping them by unfair means, have denounced Mr. Van Buren as an intriguer. ---This is alike an act of the accomplished partizan, who seldom scorns to practice the fault, he may yet profess to despise.

If success crown not the labors of a public servant, he is too often denounced by his opponents, as incompetent for his station; while if he be prosperous in promoting the good of his country, he is frequently charged with intrigue, that the alarm of prejudice may awaken into vigilance the jealousy of the people, and stop up the avenue to their affections and confidence. We shall remember, that such is the lot of human *greatness*, and that, while we contemn the vice, justice forbids us to confound it with the accused, by assuming the charge, as proof of its truth. The friends of Mr. Van Buren confidently repel it, as alike unsupported by evidence, and unfounded in fact. No man, who was able to know, and speak of the *fact*, from personal knowledge, has ever ventured to give to such an accusation the sanction of his name. Suspicions have been put forth for facts, and the utmost ingenuity has been set at work to torture his conduct into some shape of dishonour. *Proof there is none.*—How many other instances can be found, in which a distinguished man, for more than thirty years engaged in political life, has been violently assailed by his rivals, by the press, and by his opponents, yet not one *act* of dishonorable cunning shall be proved against him. This imputation against Mr. Van Buren, is not only without proof to support it, but many great men have honoured his name, by bearing testimony to his magnanimity and candour. The page of history records more than one instance in which *he* proudly rejected the opportunity which his public stations gave him, for visiting his rivals with the mean triumph of personal revenge. His public life has furnished us evidence of his having made open resistance to a *dominant* faction against that party, which he knew to be in power, and not scrupulous in its exercise on himself. He has thus refused to sacrifice his principles for the sake of office. Indeed the reward of *intrigue* is contempt, that of greatness is jealousy. Let the contest, that is now going on, determine, which has fallen to the lot of Mr. Van Buren, and you may thence learn whether his is *great* or only *cunning*.

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

4. It was to us a matter of surprise, when we found among the charges preferred against Mr. Van Buren, that of having been opposed to the South in the memorable Missouri Question. We could not believe it, so far as to invite inquiry, until we found it embodied in the address of the very respectable committee of the Barbour Convention. We could scarcely be persuaded, that these gentlemen would yield their minds to the influence of a blind credulity, and yet it seemed strange that this charge had never reached our State, until Mr. Van Buren had been placed before the people, as a candidate for their favour. A fair enquiry, honestly made, and most satisfactorily answered, leaves us no room to doubt, that those who have charged Mr. Van Buren with this offence against our constitutional rights, have been grossly deceived. No public act of life has warranted this charge, and his 'public acts' are all that our opponents will admit, to prove his virtues. But more than this, we have it from the highest sources, that, on that occasion, so far from opposing the South, Mr. Van Buren was foremost among those in New York, who early and strenuously opposed the agitation of the question, and that he was constant and fearless in his efforts to do so. Says one, who was himself an active politician of that day, and whose statements is entitled to the fullest credit, "the party of which Mr. Van Buren was the alledged head, I well remember was charged, (in New York,) at that time with being the friends of Slavery, and of being in league with the South in relation to the *Missouri Question*." Shall the present day find leading men of the South denouncing him, who for his fearless maintenance of our cause and our rights, was at home, condemned by a party, as the friend of Slavery? *Is this generous?* The answer is ready, even in the breast of those, who have hastily inflicted the injury. If any one among them doubt or yet cling to his suspicions, we are ready to convince such a one in spite of his will. The compass of this address will not allow the publication of the entire proof, nor would it be consistent with propriety to drag before the public the names of individuals.

THE TARIFF AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

5. The opinions of Mr. Van Buren, on the Tariff and Internal Improvements by the General Government, have not been concealed by him, and, (if we had the wish,) there is no motive, which could induce us to deceive you about them. He was about eight years, a member of the Senate of the United States, during which period, the nation was greatly agitated in the regulation of the former, and in the discussion of the latter question. *The sentiments of Mr. Van Buren agree with those of General Jackson on these subjects.* As a large majority of the state, which Mr. Van Buren represented, were favorable to the Tariff bills, of 1824, and 1828, (and with him it is a cardinal maxim in politics to obey the known wishes of his constituents,) his votes were doubtless governed in a great degree by their *instructions*. We have reason for beleiving that he has not failed to urge on the manufacturers, the necessity and justice, of a moderate protection only—such a protection as would not oppress other great interests in the country—in a word, such a Tariff as shall be judiciously accommodated to the acknowledged rights of a minority, as well as the wishes of a patriotic majority. Are we answered by his recorded votes in favor of the Tariffs of 1824 & 1828? We reply: —That Mr Van Buren's *liberal* views on this subject, were (in 1827) made the ground of a charge against him in New York—that he was opposed to *all* protection, and he availed himself of a fit opportunity to declare his views and opinions, by a public speech, which THEN gained the highest admiration even in the South, for patriotic liberality. And his course is known to have moderated the Tariff party in New York: the proof of which is clearly derived from the fact, that her members during the last congress supported a *reduction of duties*. We reply further: that Mr. Van Buren gave his vote in 1828, under *instructions* from his constituents, and these emanated probably from a jealousy, which his known liberality had created in the minds of the New York Legislators. Again, we reply further: That he is now most violently opposed by the Clay party as an anti-Tariff politician, and one who will be disposed to yield too much to the South.

We believe that Mr. Van Buren would bring into the sphere of his administration a spirit of liberal concession on this subject, that is calculated to effect more, than the election of any other man in our country. The advocates of an extravagant Tariff see this, and hence they are consistently resisting his election.

If we Fellow-Citizens, mean to stand off, and refuse to accept any modification of the Tariff:—if we are proudly to reject all offers to *reduce* the duties, because the principle of protection is yet retained: if we of the South, who are in the minority on this question, are resolved at every hazzard, to *demand* and *enforce* a total prostration of the whole system,—then indeed the result of this contest should be a matter of *perfect indifference*, our votes would be vain and idle ceremonies, and to persuade you to a choice of rulers, would be a rediculous effort. We are not to be cast by our opponents into the ranks of those, who advocate the system of building up one interest in the country, by *extravagant burdens* on any other which, is alike essential to the prosperity and independence of the nation. We are opposed to any policy which tends to depress one section, in order to enrich another. We are not less decidedly opposed to it than some of our friends, whose notions are more extravagant and dangerous about the remedies to be applied. Upon the constitutionality of the Tariff, we differ among ourselves —the advocates of Judge Barbour's election differ among themselves on this point. But as to its inexpediency and injustice, when made to bear unequally, there is but *one* mind among us. But the system is upon us, and the wit of men can devise no remedy, under present circumstances, except it be forcible resistance, compromise, or submission. To carry into effect the first, we must nullify the laws and refuse obedience to the government, or secede from the union. Are you ready for this? The public voice of the people has already answered,— WE ARE NOT. To bring about the next alternative, we must fight—but with the weapons of truth and argument. We must bring into the councils of the nation and clothe with public confidence liberable patriots, like Mr. Van Buren. The experience of the last eight years, must teach us, that an *uncomprosing ultra*-opponent of the Tariff —one whose conscience is to restrain his patriotism from yieding *one cent* of protective duty---does not best suit the times, upon which we have fallen.

Fellow Citizens, the attempt to poison the public mind in the South, by creating distrust in the honesty of all those, who advocate the tariff of protection, is unjust to our country. The charge involves the integrity of many of her purest patriots, and especially of *President Jackson*. The efforts, that are made to denounce the *majority* in Congress, as corrupt combination against the liberties of the *South*, are, we think, passionate and dangerous appeals to our prejudices, which will tend to destroy—not this system of duties,—this odious Tariff only,—but the happiest and best government in the world. For, why else are a people to be convinced, that their government is corruptly oppressive, but to reconcile them to its destruction?

Upon the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government, we had expected to hear no complaint against Mr. Van Buren from those who profess to oppose it. Suffice it then to say, that the opponents of Mr. Van Buren might be safely challenged to produce evidence of any act or declaration which will prove him to be an advocate of the system. His whole public life has exhibited a decided hostility to it, upon "*Constitutional grounds.*" True it is, he voted for the Cumberland road bill. He did so in connexion with *other Senators, whose opinions on this subject were never questioned.* Of that vote Mr. Van Buren soon afterwards gave the following explanation.

"Mr. Van Buren is by no means certain, that in this respect, he himself has been altogether without fault. At the very first session, after he came into the Senate, the knowledge of the perpetual drain, that the Cumberland road was destined to prove upon the public treasury, unless some means were taken to prevent it, and a sincere desire to go at all times, as far as he could consistently with the constitution, to aid in the improvement and promote the prosperity, of the western country, had induced him, without full examination, to vote for a provision, authorizing the collection of toll on this road. The affair of the Cumberland road, in respect to its reference to the constitutional powers of this government, is a matter entirely *sui generis*. It was authorised during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, grew out of the disposition of the territory of the United States, and had the consent of the States through which it passed. He has never heard an explanation of the subject, (although it has been a matter of constant reference,) that has been satisfactory to the mind. All he can say, is, that if the question were again presented to him he would vote against it; and that his regret for having done otherwise, would be greater, had not Mr. Monroe, much to his credit, put his veto upon the bill; and were it not the only vote in the course of seven years' service, which the most fastidious critic can torture into an inconsistency with the principles, which Mr. V. B. professed to maintain, and in the justice of which he is every day more and more confirmed."

The author of this accusation against Mr. Van Buren might be displeased, if we intimated their ignorance of this and yet what alternative is left, but to tax them with an unfair attempt to misrepresent his real sentimnents.

DICTATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

6, But we are met with a display of the patriotic indignation, from our opponents, at the *supposed* dictation of the *President*, in the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. That General Jackson prefers the election of Mr. Van Buren, we do not doubt. His known confidence in Mr. Van Buren confirmed by an intimate knowledge of his character, his capacity and his principles, will not permit us to question it. We are yet to learn that this preference should merit censure from us, or cause his friends any just humiliation. Why did a Convention of Delegates in North Carolina nominate *Judge Barbour*, and put forth an address in his favour?—Undeniably for the purpose of throwing, into the scales, the weight of their testimony in favour of their candidate. Of this none can complain. But shall the friends of *Mr. Van Buren* be ungenerously met, with the clamours of a false prejudice, when they use similar means for doing justice to his merits. Shall it be turned to his disadvantage by a senseless cry of "*Dictation*," when the force of this testimony is increased by the confidence and preference of General Jackson? And are the *friends* of the president expected to sanction the interested deception, that *his* confidence and *his* favor shall be a brand of reproach and a mark of dishonour? *Gen. Jackson* has not been guilty of any attempt to *dictate* to you on this point, but if he had so far forgotten his duty and your rights, justice would seem to require that the fault should fall on him, and not on the object of his choice. But this charge has originated with his enemies, and while *they* are striving to turn it to account, in their opposition to General Jackson, their purposes will be strangely promoted indeed, if his *friends* can be induced to admit the truth of the imputation *for the sake of visiting it on his friend.*

Other objections have been started against Mr. *Van Buren*, which the limits of an address, like this, will not allow us to notice; we leave them (as well as those we have noticed) to the impartial judgment of an intelligent community, with this single remark, that they have all required the aid of an ingenious pen, and at least a little *pre-conceived suspicion* to give them the character of plausibility.

MR. VAN BUREN.

Let us inquire for a moment only who is Mr. *Van Buren*. You have seen, that he is the object of keen and uncharitable censure, and the most industrious opposition. But what are the character and pretensions of that man, who has been nominated by the Baltimore Jackson Convention? The history of his political life is all, that we have opportunity even to glance at. In 1812 and 1813, Mr. V. B. was elected, by the Republican party, as a Senator in the New York Legislature. It was a time of severe trial to our country. We were engaged in a *war* with Great Britain, and our own people were unhappily distracted by party fury, and a threatened disunion. The Legislature of the great State of New York had not sided with the government, but resisted the existing administration. Yet when Mr. Van Buren took a lead in their deliberations, her co-operation was secured in favour of the war, and its energetic prosecution. Even his enemies will concede to him the merit of having been mainly instrumental in this great and patriotic movement. To appeal to the *People* of that State, which was attributed to his pen, was, in that day of peril, a "successful plea," for his country. This is of itself a monument to his fame. Soon after peace was restored, Mr. Van Buren was appointed Attorney General in New York, and discharged the duties of that office with eminent ability, until he was *removed* by a party, which he had fearlessly opposed, although he well knew that his resistance would be followed by the loss of his place. [*How like an Intriguer!!*] Again the people, elected him to the Senate of New York, where he served, until his election as a *Senator* in the *Congress of the United States.* In that body he had few equals, and no superiors, and he remained there, until he was elected Governor of New York, by the people of his native State. This station he resigned in 1829, when the service of our common country called him upon the invitation of *General Jackson* to a seat in his cabinet, as Secretary of State. The bright results, which distinguished his course in that office, are known to you. They are yet green in your memories. They did honor to General Jackson's administration;—they will compare with those of any other. He voluntarily retired from the high station, in order that the administration of General Jackson might not be embarrassed by a *divided cabinet.* Soon after this, he was appointed by the President our Minister to England, and he was there engaged in the duties of his appointment with prospects of adding new honors to his name, by fresh success to our foreign negotiations, when the Senate rejected his nomination by a vote in which, (whatever may have been the prevailing motive,) *every member of the Senate opposed to General Jackson united against Mr. Van Buren.* He has, since and before his return home been nominated by the Baltimore Jackson Convention, as the candidate for *Vice President on the Jackson Ticket.*

He is experienced in the history and politics of the country,—he is liberal and patriotic in his views—he is pure an upright in his private character—he has been sincere and consistent in his political principles, and in his support of Gen. Jackson's administration—he has been uniform and untiring in his devotion to the UNION, and to the Constitutional Liberty,—he has spent his life in the service of the *People*, and the defence of their rights. What more can we want? Let the Republicans of *North Carolina* then rally in his support, Let us lay aside the jealousy of a *sectional* prejudice: —Let us yield all personal feelings *and even make sacrifices* to a cause which may involve the destiny of our Republic. Shall we not endanger the election of Gen. Jackson by our division? If we act *as one man* in this election, we are safe; if not, and defeat shall await our cause, and disasters spring up from it to disturb the harmony and peace of the Union, let not the fault rest upon *you!*

General Jackson and Martin Van Buren have heretofore *together* conducted the affairs of our beloved country, with eminent success. They have been tried—they have been tried together, and former experience may teach us that in their hands the republic may prosper; and the constitution will be kept sacred,—" and the Union will be preserved."

WM. H. HAYWOOD. Jr.
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
CHARLES E HINTON,
ALFRED JONES.
Jackson Central Committee.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrivial of the packet ship Philadelphia at New-York, London papers to the 17th ult. have been received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is nothing important in the contents of the papers before us as to British affairs.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

This distinguished character continues to sink gradually, though not so rapidly as had at first been expected, and is not suppposed at all likely to last another fortnight, even though he should have no fresh attack.

The Duches D'Angouleme was in London; but comtemplated a speedy departure for Austria.

RE ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament stands prorogued till the 6th of next month, so that in a few days we shall be informed whether there will be any further prorogation or not. The prevailing opinion now is, that there will be a short session soon after which a dissolution will take place when the patriotism of the electors will be put to the test.

LORD DURHAM'S EMBASSY.

Accounts have been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st September, from which it appears that Durham is about to return home from his mission, which there is great reason to hope, will prove generally satisfactory. His Lordship had applied for his audiance of leave, and the Emperor, as a mark of courteous attention, had ordered that the steamboat appropriated to the use of the Imperial Family should convey Lord Durham to Stettin, after the above mentioned ceremony had taken place.

SIR STRATFORD CANNING.

This distinguished diplomatist having terminated the object of his embassy to Constantinople, to the entire satisfaction of the Court of Great Britain, would take leave of the Sultan on the 18th ult. and return to England, accompanied by his Secretaries and suite, with as little delay as possible.

Charles X. ex-king of France, had obtained passports from the British government, and was about to depart with his family for Germany.

BLOODY MASSACRE IN IRELAND.

A dreadful massacre took place in Ireland, on the 5th of September. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Gavin proceeded a few days since to value the tythes in the Parish of Wallstown. It was thought necessary, in order to effect the object, that a detachment of the 14th regiment of Infantry from Butevant, and a body of police from the neighboring stations, all under the direction of several magistrates, should be produced. The proces of valuation had scarcely commenced when the people, to the number of between 12 and 15,000, began to manifest indications of hostility; whilst the authorities, on the other side, evinced a determinaton to resist any attempt that might be made to frustrate the valuation. The people as they increased in numbers, became more and more resolute and exasperated; stones were thrown at the military; the order to fire upon and charge was given by the magistrates, and an instantaneous and general discomfiture of the unarmed peasantry, was the result. The retreatieg party were met by a company of 'Highlanders' from Castletownroche, when another conflict ensued, the result of which was, that four persons were killed, fifteen badly wounded, and eighteen or twenty made prisoners. The whole country for several miles round has been thrown into a state of great consternation, and the feelings of the farmers and peasantry are roused to a pitch of fearful excitement. After a protracted and anxious inquiry, the Coroners Jury, brought in their verdict of *Justifiable Homicide*, on behalf of all the parties who took so fatal a part in this affray.

PORTUGAL.

The war in this country languishes almost to a point of ridicule. The annexed letter details all that is really known of affairs on each side.

Oporto, September 4.

The position of Don Pedro has materially improved since I last wrote to you, and those who were then most doubtful of his cause, admit that his present security is complete and that he has established a post from whence he can in safety organize his future plans.

Don Miguel's generals have drawn a cordon within three leagues of the town, and they have made several demonstrations on the principal roads, but invariably retire when they perceive that their movements are observed.

Upwards of 2,000 men, including several hundred Poles, will we understand, soon leave France for Oporto; and in about a fortnight a similar force, from another point, will be on its way to that city. Among those who have already been sent out, are some excellent cavalry soldiers, for whom horses have been provided, and in less than a fortnight, Don Pedro will possess the cavalry force which he considered necessary for immediate operations.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

The Messenger des Chambres states, that the difficulties with Holland are drawing to an end. Leopold, for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe, has just acceded to all the propositions of William, such as they were set fourth in the last act of the Conference.—Belgium will not have the free navigation of the Scheldt, but will pay a toll, which is to be *pro tempore*, that which is applicable to the Rhine. She will not have the right to open a direct communication with Germany. A slight reduction on the interest of the debt will be made to her. Luxemburg will not be given up."

DR. ADAM CLARKE.

The latest arrival from England has brot the melancholy intelligence of the departure of this philanthropist, sage, scholar and divine. He fell a victim to the cholera on the last Sunday evening in August, aged more than 3 score years and ten.—He had but a few months since indulged hopes of being permitted by providence to visit America before his death. In the 41st number of the Messenger, May 2d, we published an excellent letter written to gentlemen in this city by his own hand, in which his parental feelings towards the young empire of America were warmly expressed.

His acquirements in the oriental languages were astonishing, the sermons and commentaries which he has given to the public will continue to be monuments of his learning, perseverance and ability. To one who asked him how it was posible for him to produce so much for the press amidst his other incessant avocations, he is said to have expressed himself thus: "I do but one thing at a time, and do it so effectually that I am not obliged to spend time in reviewing or amending."

He was a most eloquent extemporaneous speaker, as well as erudite and profound writer. We learn that he took the following method to perfect himself in extemporaneous speaking:—he would not utter a word further than he had ideas to communicate. At first he could not speak to an audience with meaning, precision, grammatical perfection and fluency put a few minutes at a time —yet every new essay enabled him to extend his remarks to greater length with equal accuracy and instruction. At last he attained the length of a sermon, and was most remarkable in presenting his extemporaneous addresses as correctly worded as if they came from the press.

But, alas, for this generation!—and, glory for him! he has gone. His blessing [illegible] merica is comprised in the following extract fom the letter to which we have alluded:—

"As I believe your *Nation* to be destined to be the mightiest and happiest nation on the Globe, so I believe that your *Church* is likely to become the most extensive and pure in the Universe. As a *Church*, abide in the Apostles Doctrine and Fellowship; As a *Nation*, be firmly united, entertain no petty differences *totally* abolish the slave trade (if, it be not yet done,) abhor all offensive wars; never provoke even the punyest state, and strike the *first blow.*—Encourage *Agriculture* and friendly *Traffic*—cultivate the *Sciences* and *Arts*; let *Learning* have its proper place, space, and adequate share of esteem and honor; if possible, live in peace with all natoins—retain your holy zeal for God's cause and your country's weal; and that you may ever maintain your liberty, avoid as its bane and ruin, a National Debt. I say to you as it was to Rome of old.

Tu regere imperio populo, Ramane, memento;
Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque inponere morem
Parceque subjectis et debellare Superbos.

N. Y. Messenger.

From the Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.

Awful Catastrophe.—Early on Wednesday morning last, in a rencontre with Henry Byrom, Mr. Thomas M. Ellis, long known as one of the most industrious and enterprising men in Macon, received a pistol ball in his abdomen, of which he died in about three hours. This afflicting occurrence has thrown a gloom over the whole town. Mr. Ellis was greatly respected for his moral virtues, his uprightness of conduct, his enterprising genius, and his untiring industry. One of the first settlers of Macon, the town owes much to him for its rapid growth and unprecedented prosperity. What Girard did for Philadelphia, Mr. Ellis was doing for Macon. He pried into every avenue of business; he scrutinized every department of industry; and in every one was his influence felt.

Of his unfortunate connexion with the Macon Bank, (which was believed to be the occasion of the rencontre,) though we have for ourselves full faith in the innocence and integrity of Mr. Ellis, we are not prepared to satisfy the public. We know that he was preparing a full developement of his relation with that institution; and we have no doubt, had he lived, that his innocence would have been fully established.

Mr. E. was a native of Philadelphia, and was about 34 years old. He was a respectable member of the Baptist Church; a Vice President of the Georgia Agricultural Society, and a member of several other religious and charitable associations. He has left a bereaved widow, two helpless orphans, and a long train of relations and friends to mourn his untimely exit.

Byrom surrendered himself to the civil authority and has been bound over to answer his appearance at court.

MILTON,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1832.

NORTH CAROLINA Jackson Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS.

Col. Robert Love, of Haywood.
Gen. George L. Davidson, of Iredell.
Perigrine Roberts, Esq. of Lincoln,
Gen. Thomas G. Polk, of Rowan.
Thomas Settle, Esq. of Rockingham,
John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford,
Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond,
Abram W. Venable, Esq. of Granville,
Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston.
Hon. Joseph J. Daniel of Halifax,
Col. William B. Lockhart, of Northampton,
Dr. Matthias E. Sawyer, of Chowan,
Francis E. Ward, Esq. of Washington,
Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. of Craven.
Owen Holmes, Esq. of New Hanover,

Presidential Election.—From present appearances, and from the result of the local elections which have taken place in the different states of the Union, there exists little or no doubt of the election of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren—the former by a very large majority, and the latter by a very respectable one. Indeed we think it highly probable that Mr. Clay will not get a single vote west of the Alleghany. The result anticipated will be a splendid triumph of the people—a triumph over a coalition of Bank Stockholders, American System men, and Anti-Masonry, all combined to defeat the election of the peoples candidates. It will be a noble evidence of their virtue and intelligence and a happy commentary on the success of our free and republican institutions.

JUDGE BARBOUR WITHDRAWN.

The last Charlottesville Advocate contains a letter from Judge P. P. Barbour, expressing his wish that "his friends throughout the State should vote for the Legislative ticket." His reasons are, 1st, that he does not wish to endanger Gen. Jackson's re-election; and 2dly, he thinks the Caucus Electors will vote for him, if by their vote they can elect him. Feeling no anxiety originally for his nomination, we are as little concerned for his withdrawal. But his *friends* may well complain of *such* an Ajax!

Lynchburg Virginian.

The Presidency and Vice Presidency.—We believe we may safely assert, that Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren are the only candidates for these elevated stations, whose claims to office are urged upon principles conductive to the good of the country. Look at the opposition, dissect its materials, and every candid man must admit, that each of the candidates for these offices, are brought forward to subserve the interests of some particular faction: for instance, the Anti-Masons urge the election of Messrs. Wirt and Ellmaker; the manufacturers, their champions, Messrs. Clay & Sergeant; the United States Bank party, their candidates, Messrs Clay and Sergeant, and the Nullies, too weak to start for the Presidency, are content to divide and conquer by running Judge Barbour for the Vice Presidency.—Let the people think on this.

Fayetteville Journal.

The Electoral Ticket.—In our last we presented to our readers, the Jackson and Van Buren Electoral Ticket complete. We would now take occasion to remark on the Ticket, which the unwavering Jackson men of North Carolina have offered to their fellow citizens, as worthy the confidence and support of every sincere and uncompromising friend of the present administration. The gentlemen composing the Ticket, are all known as the fast friends of the President, not one of whose attachment, so far as our information extends, is liable to the least suspicion; furthermore, they are opposed to nullification, to a man; they don't belong to the "true political church" party, alias nullification party; but as honest republicans, they are opposed to all unions of church and State. We omitted to mention the withdrawal of Chief Justice Henderson, from the Ticket. The reasons which he assigns, will, we doubt not, be satisfactory to the party—they will be found in his letter to the Central Committee, which we copy from the N. C Constitutionalist. If the reasons which he assigns, should operate upon a Judge of the State Courts, as a candidate for Elector, how much more so should it influence the conduct of a Judge of the United States Court, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency; we mean Judge Barbour.—*Fayetteville Journal.*

To the Central Jackson and Van Buren Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Humiliating to my feelings as the act must be, as shewing a want of firmness and uniformity, I must withdraw my acceptance of nomination of being placed upon the Jackson and Van Buren Electoral Ticket. I am constrained to do this, from the thorough conviction in my own mind, of the utter impropriety of high Judicial officers intermedling in the party politics of the day. I felt the force of this objection at the time I consented to have my name placed before the District Committee of the counties of Orange, Person and Granville, and when I accepted their nomination; but at those times it was overbalanced by other considerations: but upon the most mature deliberation, I find that I was mistaken, and I cannot consent to persevere in error.

I most sincerely lament the trouble this will put the district to, and would most gladly have avoided it if I could consistently with my ideas of propriety.

I am Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obd't. serv't.,
L. HENDERSON.

Williamsborough. Oct. 15, 1832.

NEW BANKING SYSTEM.

The New Orleans Argus of the 27th September, informs us that the Subscription Books to the Stock of the Union Bank closed the day before.—And wonderful to tell! "the amount subscribed for in the city, is *twelve millions of dollars*, and in the country *twenty five millions.* A great difference of opinion appears to prevail as to the manner in which the charter is to be construed. It appears, that many persons have subscribed, and it is supposed merely as men of straw, to certain rich capitalists, who are desirous of obtaining more of the stock; than is rightfully their duty." As this is a mammouth proceeding in the bank line, we thought our readers might be desirous of understanding the principle on which this new institution is founded. This institution is a sort of *Real Estate Bank*—the stock subscribed for being secured on real property. The plan is not confined to Louisiana—but seems to be spreading itself into Tennesse, Alabama, &c. "A bill is now before the legislature for the establishing of a Bank in Tennessee, with a capital of Three Millions of Dollars—one and a half millions of which capital stock is to be raised by subscriptions, and the remaining one and a half millions to based on real estate, to be raised by means of a loan to be obtained by the directors of the Institution,—with an office of discount and deposit in the eastern end of the State, one in the Western District, and others, not exceeding three, in such places as may seem, to the directors, most convenient for the people, and most advantageous to the Institution. Books to be opened for subscription at Nashville, Knoxville, Jackson, Columbia, Jonesborough, Murfreesborough and Memphis, on the first day of December, and remain open until the thirty-first." We have not sufficiently considered the plan—but we should imagine on the first blush of it, that it is one on too gigantic a scale—and that there is danger lest it should not always secure a sufficient quantity of specie.

Richmond Compiler.

ANTI-NULLIFICATION.

Agreeably to public notice, a very large number of the citizens of Rowan convened at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 11th instant, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the Tariff; their warn attachment to the Union; and their disapprobation of the baneful doctrine of Nullification.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Gen. Thos. G. Polk, Chairman and Saml. Reeves, Secretary.

It was on motion resolved, that all the soldiers of the Revolution, and all present who were grown up in those days, should be requested to take their seats on either side of the Chairman.

It was on motion further resolved, that the practice of approving the sentiments of the Speakers by clapping, or in any other noisy way, be excluded from this meeting.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, David F. Caldwell, Esq. submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, hat no Government ought to tax its citizens beyond its wants and necessities—that therefore we are of opinion that the Tariff should be so reduced as to meet the necessary expenditures of the Government.

Resolved further, as the deliberate sense of this meeting, that Nullification has a direct tendency to Disunion and Civil War, and will, if carried into effect, prove fatal to the liberty and best interest of our country.

Resolved, that the times require every citizen, attached to our Republican Institutions, to enter his solemn protest against this dangerous doctrine.

Resolved, that we will cling to the Union of these States as one of our choicest blessings, in the language of our venerated WASHINGTON, "we will frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts."

The several subjects of these resolutions were extensively discussed by Mr. Caldwell, Mr. James Cook, and Mr. Pearson. The question being then put on the adoption of the resolutions, they passed without a dissenting voice.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the three newspapers in the town of Salisbury.

THOS. G. POLK, Chairman.
SAML. REEVES, Secry.

WAKE FOREST INSTITUTE.

The following is the general outline of the Plan of this institution, adopted at the late sitting of the Board of Managers:

1. The name of the Institution is "The Wake Forest Institute."

2. The object of the Institute is to enable young ministers to obtain an education on moderate terms, and to train up youth in general to a knowledge of Science and practical Agriculture.

3. Every pupil shall labour three hours a day, under the direction of an experienced and scientific farmer, subject to the control of the principal teacher, who is to be a Minister of the Gospel.

4. The total expenses of the Academic year shall not exceed $60, of which $25 are to be paid in advance, and an allowance shall be made to each student according to the value of his labor.

5. No pupil shall be admitted under 12 years of age.

6. Every pupil shall furnish himself with an axe and a hoe, a pair of sheets, and a pair of towels.

7. There shall be one vacation in the year, from the middle of December to the first of February.

8. This Institute shall be open to the reception of all youth of good moral character, who will comply with the above regulations.

Arrangements are now making to carry into effect the objects of the Institue by the first of February.

All persons who wish to enter the Institute, are requested to make application by the 15th December, to the Rev. J. G. HALL, of Raleigh, (post paid.)

The Board of Managers have limited the number of students to fifty for the first year.

All Editors of the State friendly to the Institute are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Corresponding Secretary.

It is a circumstance which redounds greatly to the credit of our City, and therefore ought to be mentioned, that notwithstanding it has been visited with a succession of fires, to an extent almost without parrallel, yet our Merchants and Tradesmen have been enabled to keep their engagements with their creditors at the North; none of whom have incurred the loss of a *single dollar*, in consequence of our severe visitations.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Petersburg Rail Road Company's Locomotive "Roanoke," with a train of Coaches and Cars, forming a line of about 130 feet, proceeded from the temporary depot to North Spring, at half past 10 on Saturday last, to the Central depot at Jarratt's. 30 miles from town, and returned in the afternoon.

A number of citizens made the excursion and were much gratified; from 30 to 40 persons were conveyed. The Cars carried out loads of Iron and Brick, and brought return loads of timber. The time occupied each way including stoppages to discharge and load the cars and to replenish the tender with wood and water, was but three hours. The power of the Engine and the facility of controling it, was, to some degree, shown, by varying the speed from 5 to 20 miles per hour.

We are informed that the Company is now prepared to transport passengers and merchandize between the North Spring and Jarratts'. Some few loads of Cotton and goods have been already conveyed. The present rate of transportation for the 30 miles, is 15 cts. per cwt. *Pet. Intel.*

Fatal Rencounter.—A rencounter took place in Cheraw, S. C. on the 8th inst. between Dr. William C. Ellerbe and Dr. M'Queen, and resulted in the death of the former. The circumstances are said to be briefly these: Dr. Ellerbe came to town to an election, and used a good deal of abusive language to Dr. M'Queen, who did all in his power to avoid him. Dr. E. however, followed him up, and struck him with a cow skin, when they closed, and both, falling out of a store door, Dr. E. struck his head on a bar of iron, and received a wound of which he died the next day. Dr. M'Q. is regarded as entirely faultless in the affair. The combatants were first cousins.

On the 5th instant, the Legislature of Tennessee proceeded to the election of a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Grundy's term of service will expire. After thirty unsuccessful ballotings, the election was postponed to the next session by a vote of 40 to 20. The last balloting stood thus: for Grundy 22, Foster 20, Eaton 18; which was the state of the vote, with but very little variation, from the first ballotting.

Fire.—The extensive Rope Walk of Walter Herron, Esq. in Norfolk, Va. embracing several valuable houses, much expensive machinery and work on hand, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 15th inst.

The Cholera has ceased at Washington City, Richmond, Elizabeth City, and at nearly every other place in the Atlantic States where it has raged; but has made its appearance at several of the Western towns. Several persons have fallen victims to it at St. Louis, Cincinnati and Cleaveland.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—At a house raising in Charlotte, a few days ago, Mr. James Walker was so much injured, by the falling of a log, that his life is despared of. The accident is ascribed to the too free use of ardent spirits by some of the hands.

Ral. Star.

The President reached Washington on Friday last. "The journey, and relaxation from business for a brief interval (says the Globe,) has been of great service to the president. He enjoys excellent health. It is much better than it was for several years, before he attained the Presidency."

Completion of the Ohio Canal.—The grand Canal, from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, has been completed, with the exception of one lock, intended to be used only at the lowest stage of the water in the river.

CAT-*ology.*—A friend has mentioned to us the following fact, which is no less true than curious in natural history. The gentleman to whom we refer, closed his house for a few weeks, during the recent epidemic, and retired with his family into the country. On re-opening the house, after an absence of twenty-five days, it was discovered that a favorite cat had been accidentally shut up in the parlor. It is a new house, perfectly tight and rat-proof. There was no food of any description, nor no liquid, at which puss could come, nor was it possible for rat or mouse or any living thing to get into the apartment. The cat, however was living, though greatly emaciated, and is doing well.—*N. Y. Com.*

A true Master.—One day, when the people of Athens desired Euripides to retract a certain passage from one of his tragedies, he came upon the stage, and exclaimed, "I do not compose my works to learn of you, but to teach you."

CLAY & SERGEANT TICKET.

ELECTORS.

Gen. P. Brittain, of Buncombe,
Maj. John Finley, of Wilkes,
John Phifer. Esq. of Cabarrus.
Alex'r: R. Caldclengh, of Davidson,
Col. Matthew R. Moore, of Stokes,
John B. Troy, of Randolph,
Dr. B. Robeson, of Cumberland,
Dr. James Webb, of Orange,
Col. William Hinton, of Wake,
Dennis O'Bryan, of Warren,
William Britton, of Bertie,
Dr. James Norman, of Chowan,
Gold Hoyt, of Pitt,
William S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Robert H. Cowan of New Hanover.

MILTON RACES.

Wednesday, October 17, 1832.

First days Race. Proprietors Purse $160 two mile heats:

Wm. S. Haynes, b. c. Walter Cook, 3 years old, by Tonson, dam by Wyatt's Alexander. 1 1

Wm. McCargo's, b. m. Lady Mayo, 4 years old, by Sir William, dam by Potomac. 2 2

Time. 1st heat, 4 m. 11 s. 2d heat, 4 m. 19 s. Track heavy and Walter Cook running at his ease throughout the race.

Second day's Race, Jockey Club Purse, $200 two mile heats.

Jno. P. White's, s. h. Collier, 6 years old, by Sir Charles, dam by Whip. 1 1

Wm. S. Haynes, b. h. Sanhedrim 4 years old, by Arab, dam Polly Archy, by Old Sir Archie. 2 dr.

MILTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JOHN S. OGLESBY, *Commission Merchant.*

Extreme prices of passed Tobac.			$2 50	and	$7
Good to Fine,			2 50	a	5
Common to Good,			2 50	a	3 50
Strips,			2 75	a	3 50
Refused,			1 50	a	2 50
Wheat,	Red	50	White		55
Flour, per barrel,		3	75	a	4 25
Corn, pr. do.		2		a	
Bacon,			7	a	8
Brown Sugar,			10	a	12½
Coffee,					15
Molasses, per Gal.					50
Iron, pr. lb.			5	a	6
Sole Leather,					25
Tallow,					10
Beeswax,					16⅔
Salt, per sack,					3 50

Boating, from Milton to Weldon, N. C. 25 ct. per cwt. down, and 30 cts. up the River

Elder Samuel Wait, agent

of the Baptist State Convention will, (if nothing happens to prevent) attend and preach at Ebenezer on the fourth Saturday and Sunday in this month, on the first Saturday and Sabbath in November at the Mill Meeting House, near Milton, on the 2nd do at Moon's Creek, and on the 3rd do at Lynch's Creek.

October 24, 1832.

A Camp-Meeting, under the

superintendence of the *Rev. Moses Brock*, P. E. of the Yadkin District, will be held at Bold Spring, Halifax County, Va. commencing on FRIDAY, 23d day of November. Ministers and brethren are requested to attend.

October 13*th*, 1832.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

UNION TAVERN,

MILTON, N. C.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have rented the above establishment and are putting it in good repair, they are therefore prepared to accommodate, travellers, boarders, and all others who may please to call on them in a genteel and comfortable manner; to do which, no pains or trouble shall be spared. Their charges will be suited to the times.

The Union Tavern is a large brick building (with good rooms and fire places,) in the west end of the town, on the main street, and only two doors east of the Post Office.

Newspapers from different parts of the Union, will be received and kept for the entertainment of their customers.

There will be no public bar kept at this establishment, travellers and others who may desire spirits can have it furnished to them at their rooms, or at a private board.

CHARLES L. COOLEY,
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Oct. 31*st* 1832.—4-tf.

N. B. Mr. and Mrs. Cooly will superintend the above establishment and pay every attention to their customers,

N. J. PALMER.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

The subscriber has printed

a quantity of Electoral Tickets, which can be had on application at his office. Price 25 cts. per hundred.

N. J. PALMER.

Oct. 31st 1832.

NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to the jail of this County, a NEGRO MAN who calls himself Cyrus, and says he belongs to Thomas Spraggins, of Halifax Co. Va. and is about 60 years of age, dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. McALPIN, *Jailor.*

Caswell C. H. N. C. Oct. 31st, 1832—4-3t.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A negro woman who can cook and wash. Any person having such a one to hire will please apply at this office soon.

Oct. 31st 1832.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the 20th and 21st of November, a Methodist Quarterly Meeting will be held at Harrison's Meeting House in this county. On Thursday the 22d the Rev. Moses Brock, presiding Elder, and Rev. George W. Dye, will attend at Connally's Meeting House, near Milton.

Oct 31, 1832.

The Capital English Horse.

FYLDE.

JUST imported, will stand the next season at Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. He is a very large horse, 16 hands 1 inch high, a dark bay, very beautiful, grand and majestic, of the highest finish of shape, of fine bone and muscle, and of great substance and power. He was selected in England by Mr. Tattersal, as a good cross to improve our stock, for his blood, size, performances, form and great promise, and is offered to breeders as one of the finest horses ever in this country.

He was got by Antonio, the winner of the great St. Leger in 1819, out of Fadlidinida, own sister to Sir Oliver, Poulton and Fyldener, the winner of the great St. Leger in 1806, and all three popular stallions, by Sir Peter Teazle, the best horse of his day; his grandam Fanny by Diomed; Ambrosia by Woodpecker, a most capital Stallion; Ruth *own sister to Highflyer's dam*, by Blank one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabian; Regulus, *the best* son of the Godolphin Arabian; Soreheels, Makeless, Christopher D'Arcey's Royal mare.

Antonio, by Octavian the winner of the great St. Leger in 1810; dam by Evander, one of the best and best bred sons of Depisi, the *second best* son of Highflyer; Miss Gunpowder by Gunpowder, out of Suwarrow's dam, by Young Marske, Arbitrator, Daphne, by Regulus.

Octavian, bred by the Duke of Leeds, was got by Stripling, [by Phenomenon; Eclipse; Lass of the Mill by Oroonoko,] his dam by Oberon, out of a sister to Sharper, by Ranthos.

Gunpowder, got by Eclipse, the *best racer* in England; dam by Omar, son of the Godolphin Arabian; Starling; Godolphin Arabian; Stanyan's Arabian; Pelham Barb; Spot; White Legged Lowther Barb. Old Vinter Mare. (See English Stud Book.)

Fylde won many large purses and gold cups beating at heavy weights, many of the best horses in England, Lawrie Todd, Sarah, a winner 12 times in one year, [both these beat *Birmingham,*] Signorina, who beat *Memnon*, Dr. Faustus and Euxton, (both these beat the imported Leviathan,) Joceline, Mavrocordato, Sampson, Orthodox, Euphrates, Halston, Jupiter, Recovery, &c. Fylde's dam, sire, several of his brothers and sisters, &c. were fine racers, both for speed and bottom.

The public can now cross the Archie and other American mares with a horse of undoubted pedigree and character

Ample provision will be made for mares and on no account will be take more than he can do complete justice. Refer to

WM. TOWNES.

Boydton, Va. October 31, 1832-4-4t.

Bacon! Bacon!

A large quantity of first rate BACON just received from the upper country and for sale by the subscriber.

RICHARD BULLOCK.

June 20. 1832 37-tf.

Wanted to Purchase.

Some threshed Oats, Corn and Fodder, for which the market price will be given. Apply at this Office.

October 17th 1832.

For Sale.

At a low price, an excellent new SHOT GUN. Apply at this office.

JOB PRINTING,

OF every description executed with the utmost neatness at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the office of the MILTON SPECTATOR.

POETRY.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

MR. PALMER:

Should you think the following lines from the BOSTON BARD, worthy of a place in your paper you will please give it to them.—W.

Victor, what avails the wreath
That werst entwined around thy brow?
Alas! those flowers no longer breathe,
For death has laid them low,
And what avails the storied urn
That blazons forth thy fame?
That sculptur'd vase to dust shall turn—
Oblivion blot thy name!

What too avails those scars so deep,
Received in battle fray?
"They're proofs of valor!" Time shall sweep
Thy valor's proofs away!
And what avails the minstrel's song
That sounds thy praises forth?
That minstrel's head shall rest ere long
Upon the top of earth.

Avarice, what avails thy dreams
Of happiness and wealth?
Thy funeral torch already gleams—
Thy days on earth are told:
What now avails thy hoarded wealth?
Is it with thee inurned?
No—"Naked from the earth you came'
And naked have returned."

Beauty, what avails the rose
That decks thy dimpled cheek?
Age on thy head shall strew his mows,
And death his vengeance wreak:
And what avails thy form so fair,
Or eyes so dazzling bright?
That form shall waste in sullen care—
Those suns shall set in night.

But blest Religion! much avails
Thy hope of bliss in heaven;
For though thy barque by adverse gales
On deaths dark shore be driven,
Still thou canst smile! thy steady eye
Can pierce the cheerless gloom,
And view through dark futurity,
The day springs of the tomb.

LITERARY.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

Mr. Bradbury, in his travels in the interior of North America, relates the following singular adventure of a man named John Colter:

"Colter came to St. Louis in May 1810, in a small canoe, from the head waters of the Missouri a distance of 3000 miles which he traversed in 30 days. I saw him on his arrival, and received from him an account of his adventures, after he had separated from Lewis and Clarke's party; one of these, for its singularity, I shall relate. On the arrival of the party at the head waters of the Missouri, Colter observing an appearance of abundance of beaver being there, got permission to remain and hunt for some time, which he did in company with a man of the name of Dixon who had traversed the immense tract of country from St. Louis to the head waters of the Missouri alone. Soon after he separated from Dixon, and *trapped* in company with a hunter named Potts; and, aware of the hostility of the Black-feet Indians, one of whom had been killed by Lewis, they set their traps at night, and took them up early in the morning, remaining concealed during the day. They were examining their traps early one morning, in a creek about six miles from that branch of the Missouri called Jefferson's Fork, and were ascending in a canoe, when they suddenly heard a great noise resembling the trampling of animals; but they could not ascertain the fact, as the high perpendicular banks on each side of the river impeded their view. Colter immediately pronounced it to be occasioned by Indians, and advised an instant retreat, but was accused of cowardice by Potts, who insisted that the noise was caused by buffaloes and they proceeded on.

In a few minutes afterwards, their doubts were removed by a party of Indians, making their appearance on both sides of the creek, to the amount of five or six hundred, who beckoned them to come ashore. As retreat was now impossible, Colter turned the head of the canoe, and at the moment of its touching, an indian seized the rifle belonging to Potts, but Colter, who is a remarkably strong man, immediately retook it, and handed it to Potts, who remained in the canoe, and on receiving it, pushed off into the river. He had scarcely quitted the shore, when an arrow was shot at him, and he cried out, "Colter, I am wounded!"——Colter remonstrated with him on the folly of attempting to escape, and urged him to come ashore. Instead of complying, he instantly levelled his rifle at the Indian, and shot him dead on the spot. This conduct, situated as he was, may appear to have been an act of madness, but it was doubtless the effect of sudden, but sound reasoning; for if taken alive, he must have expected to be tortured to death, according to their custom. He was instantly pierced with arrows so numerous, that to use Colter's words, "*he was made a riddle of.*" They now seized Colter, stripped him entirely naked, and began to consult on the manner he should be put to death.

They were first inclined to put him up as a mark to shoot at, but the chief interfered, and seizing him by the shoulder, asked him if he could run fast? Colter, who had been sometime amongst the Keekatso or Crow Indians, had in a considerable degree acquired the Blackfoot language, and was also well acquainted with Indian customs; he knew that he had now to run for his life, with the dreadful odds of five or six hundreds against him, and those armed Indians; he therefore cunningly replied that he was a very bad runner, although he was considered by the hunters as remarkably swift. The chief now commanded the party to remain stationary, and he led Colter out on the prairie three or four hundred yards. and released him, bidding him *save himself if he could.* At this instant the horrid war-hoop sounded in the ears of poor Colter, who, urged with the hope of preserving life, ran with a speed at which he himself was surprised. He proceeded towards the Jefferson Fork, having to traverse a plain six miles in breadth; abounding with prickly pear, on which he was every instant treading with his naked feet. He ran nearly half way across the plain before he ventured to look over his shoulder, when he perceived the Indians were very much scattered, and that he gained ground to a considerable distance from the main body; but one Indian, who carried a spear, was much before all the rest, and not more than ninety or one hundred yards from him. A faint gleam of hope now cheered the heart of Colter, he derived confidence from the belief, that escape was within the bounds of possibility; but that confidence was nearly fatal to him, for he exerted himself to such a degree, that the blood gushed from his nostrils, and soon almost covered the fore part of his body.

He had now arrived within a mile of the river, when he distinctly heard the appalling sound of footsteps behind him, and every instant expected to feel the spear of his pursuer. Again he turned his head, and saw the savage not twenty yards from him. Determined if possible, to avoid the expected blow, he suddenly stopped, turned round, & spread out his arms. The Indian, surprised by the suddenness of the action, and perhaps by the bloody appearance of Colter, also attempted to stop; but, exhausted with running, he fell whilst endeavoring to throw his spear, which stuck in the ground, and broke. Colter instanly snatched up the pointed part, with which he pinned him to the ground, and then continued his flight. The foremost of the Indians, on arriving at the place, stopped till others came up to join them, when they set up a hideous yell. Every moment of time was improved by Colter; who, although fainting and exhausted, succeeded in gaining the skirting of the cotton-tree wood, on the borders of the Fork, through which he ran and plunged into the river. Nortunately for him, a little below this place was an island, against the upper part of which, a raft of drift timber had lodged He dived under the raft, and after several efforts, got his head above water amongst the trunks of the trees, covered over with smaller wood to the depth of several feet. Scarcely had he secured himself, when the Indians arrived on the river, screeching and yelling as Colter expressed it "*like so many devils.*" They were frequently on the raft during the day, and were seen through the chinks by Colter, who was congratulating himself on his escape, until the idea arose that they might set the raft on fire. In horrible suspense he remained until night, when hearing no more of the Indians, he dived under the raft, and swam silently down the river to a considerable distance, where he landed and travelled all night. Although happy in having escaped from the Indians, his situation was still dreadful; he was completely naked, under a burning sun; the soles of his feet were entirely filled with the thorns of the prickly pear; he was hungry, and had no means of killing game, although he saw abundance around him; and was at least seven days journey from Lisa's Fort, on the Bighorn branch of Roche Jaune river. These were circumstances, under which, almost any man, but an American hunter, would have despaired. He arrived at the Fort in seven days; having subsisted on a root much esteemed by the Indians of the Missouri, now known by naturalists as *psoralea esculenta.*

From Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man.

A TRAGICAL STORY.

Charles had been absent two days. Poor Julia had been wishing and wishing for him. His well known step sounded in the entry; the door opened, and she met him with a heightened color in her cheek, and her blue eye flashing from beneath their long lashes with sparkles of unwonted pleasure. Shall I mention particulars! It is scarcely necessary. He who cannot imagine how a warm hearted young wife, in the honey moon, would meet her idol after an abscence of *two whole days*, is no reader for me.

'Oh!' she exclaimed, after the first transport had a little subsided, 'I am glad you have returned dear, *dear* Charles! I was afraid you might not come—that you were sick, or some accident had occurred. But here you are. And now, have you had a pleasant time? and how do they all do! and whom did you see? and——'

Charles stopped her mouth.

'Yes here I am, safe and sound, and full of news; but you huddle question upon question with such valubility that I shall never get a a chance to answer them, and your mouth here wide open to ask I dont know how many more.'

'Well, then,' answered she flinging herself into an attitude of attention, and folding her arms like a judge upon a bench,—'there—I am dumb, and ready to listen to the news—I wont speak another word till you have done.'

And with considerable apparent difficulty she closed her lips.

'Now then,' said Charles, mark me.'

'I will,' said Julia.

'Well, then continued her husband laughing, 'In the first place, they are all well; in the next, I have had a very pleasant time; and lasily, I have seen old Mr. Peterson, and Aunt Sarah, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderdyke, and little Bob, Henry and Maria.'

'And this,' inquired Julia, 'is the news you had to tell me! and these are all you saw?'

'Oh, no!' replied Charles, mysteriously, 'fra from it Julia. I have met one more—one most beautiful bewitching being more—the very counterpart of Venus. Such complexion—such ringlets, long and glossy—and cheeks—roses and lilies are nothing to them! There is nothing in all nature sweeter than her lips, and her eyes are bright dangers no man should rashly encounter.—They were soft melting, liquid. heavenly blue—full of the light of intellect, and tremulous every beam of them with a tenderness that makes the heart ache.'

"You are only jesting with me,' said Julia, endeavouring, but in vain, to check the change that came over her face, as the shadow of cloud flits across the stream. 'This is some stupid Dutch beauty, and you can scacrely describe her without laughing.—Come, now, tell the truth.'

'You may believe it or not, just as you please,' said Charles; 'but I assure you the whole account is as true as the enjoyment of it was curapturing, and the memory is delicious.'

Julia was sensitive and artless.—She loved her husband with that deep tenderness which knew all the thrills of love's hopes and fears. Her heart was like a goblet filed to the brim, whose contents tremble and overflow when shaken ever so lightly. There was, therefore, in these enthusiastic praises of another, something strange, and even cruel. Still she could not believe that he was serious; and forcing a smile, and struggling to keep down her emotion, she listened to him in silence as he rattled on.

'Our meeting was marked with uncomon interest. On Mr. Peterson introduced me to her, after having previously hinted that, before I was married, she had regarded me which was more than common complacency.'

'Charles!——'

'Well, we met. I addressed her by name: she said nothing—but oh! those eyes of hers were fixed on me with gaze that reached into the innermost recesses of my heart, and seemed to touch all those chords of feeling which nature had strung for joy. Wherever I went, I found her eyes still turned towards me, and an arch smile just played around her saucy lips, and spoke all the fine fancies and half hidden meanings that woman will often look, but not alwaya trust to the clumsy vehicle of words. I could restrain myself no longer; but forgetting all but those heavenly lips, I approached and——'

Poor Julia; she thought she heard the knell of her young dreams. The hue of her cheeks, and the sparkle of her azure eye, were gone long before and as he painted in such glowing colors the picture of his feelings, her lips quivered, and tears swelled up and dimmed the blue light of eyes beautiful as day.

'I will never speak to you again, Charles,' sobbed she,' if this be true.'

'It is true,' he exclaimed, 'only not half like the reality. It was your own PICTURE, my sweet girl, that I kissed again and again.'

She looked at him a moment, and buried her wet eyes in his bosom.—As she lifted her head, and shaking back the clustering ringlets that fell around her brow, displayed her face smiling through tears, his arm softly found its way round her waist, and—but I am at the end of my sheet.

Character of a Gentleman.—A lawyer, at a circuit town in Ireland, dropped a ten pound note under the table, while playing cards at the inn. He did not discover his loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room he was met by the waiter who said, 'I know what you want, sir, you have lost something.' 'Yes I have lost a ten pound note.' 'Well, sir, I have found it, and here it is.' Thanks my good lad, here's a sovereign for you.' 'No, sir, I want no reward for being honest; but,' looking at him with a knowing grin, was'nt it lucky none of the *gentlemen* found it.'

Learning is like mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in the world in skilful hands; in unskillful the most mischevous.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has removed his shop to Mr. Sterling Gunn's about two miles north of Caswell Court House on the main road leading from the Court House to Danville where he may be found at all times willing to execute all orders in his line of business with neatness and despatch. He would also adopt this method of informing the public that he will continue to receive regularly the latest fashions from his correspondents in Philadelphia. His terms as heretofore will be moderate.

JAMES H. SIDEBOTTOM.

Tailor & Habit Maker,

Caswell N. C. Oct. 24, 1832-3t.

NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL WATKINS, &CO.

HAVE and are now receiving from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, their usual supply of

FALL GOODS,

consisting in part of the following: Fine and superfine cloths, Casimeres & Vestings of various colours and qualities, Drab Cloths, Coatings and Casinets assorted, Plads, Camlets Merino Cloths, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Velvets, Hosiery,

Napt Cotton,

Rose, Point and Duffle Blankets, Kersey, Plains, Linseys, Flannel, Bases, Cords, Beaverteens, Irish Linnen, British and Cotton Oznaburgs, Brown Plad and Bleached Domestics, Calicos, Cambricks, Muslins, Laces, Gloves, Stocks, &c. Plain Black and Coloured Silks, New and Elegant Patterns, Merino Casimere. Silk and Cotton Shawls, and Handkerchiefs. Gause and Crape ditto, Bonnet, Cap. Guard, Belt and other Ribbons, Leghorn and Straw Bonnetts, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery,

with a good supply of Sole and Upper Leather, Harness, Bridle and Skirting, Calf Skins, Black and Russet, Morocco, Buck, Sheep and Hog Skins.

GROCERIES,

GLASS & EARTHENWARE.

MEDICINES, PAINTS,

AND DYE STUFFS,

together with many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which we are determined to sell on as good terms as the market can afford. We invite our friends and the public to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

We wish to purchase a few hundred bales of Cotton, either in bale or seed, for which the highest Cash price will be paid, and will at all times purchase most kinds of country produce at a fair price.

SAMUEL WATKINS &Co.

October 3, 1832 52-5t.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Milton, N. C. October 1st, 1832, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B.
Micajah Boyd
William Bennett
William Bridgers
M. G. Burton
Thomas Bolton
Ellis G. Bowler

C.
Carrington & Sneed
Hariot Collier
Richard Carter
Capt. H. M. Clay 2
Milley Careless
Dr. Jesse Carter

D
Samuel Drinker

E
Miss Francis P. Epperson
John Edwards

F
John Floyd
Robert Freear

G
Azariah Graves
Elijah Graves

H.
Mrs. Mary Higgins
Silas Haydon
Archy Higginbotham
Wm. Harris
James Holder
Alexander Hittson
Andrew Harrison 2

J
John H. James

K
Mulbon Kenyon
Mrs. Martha Knoles
William Kembrough

L
Major C. Lea
James Lewis
Secretary Golden Fleece Lodge

M
Charles D. McIndoe
James McQuilkin 2

O
Sherard Owen
Lindsey Oliver

R
William Richmond
Blewford Reed
Henry Rose

S
Asa Scott
R. M. Saunders
John A. Stanfield
Erasmus Stimson
Henderson Stanfield

T
Lewis Trouten
Israel Toney
William Tallor

W
George Williamson 2
George White
Charles W. White

Nath. J. Palmer, P. M,

NOTICE.

WILL be sold in the town of Milton at the late residence of Thos. L. Stephens, dec'd. to the highest bidder on Thursday the 8th of November next all his personal property; to wit: Two likely young

NEGROES,
GEORGE & BEN,

who are well qualified to carry on the Copper & Tin business. Two complete sets of

TOOLS,

for working Copper & Tin ware, several Stills & Worms and a considerable quantity of Tin-ware of various descriptions. Six months credit will be given for all sums over three dollars, under that sum cash. The purchaser giving bond and approved security before the delivery of the property.

JAMES FARLEY, *Administrator.*
of THOS. L. STEVENS, *Dec'd*

☞ The Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian and Danville Reporter, will please insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

October 17th 1832 2-3t.

NOTICE.

AT Caswell County Court, October Term 1832, the undersigned was appointed and qualified as Administrator on the estate of Thos. L. Stevens deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES FARLEY.

Milton, N. C. October 17 1832.—3-3w.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will attend the Superior and County Courts of Caswell and Person Counties, and the Superior Courts of Orange. Any kind of business in the line of his profession that may be confided to his management, shall be faithfully and diligently attended to. Deeds of Conveyance, Deeds of Trust &c. drawn correctly and at a short notice. Office two doors west of the Union Tavern, Milton.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

Milton, N. C. 1832.

ELECTION.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November next an Election will be held at the following places to wit: Lynn's Old-Field, Brown's Store, Graves', Anderson's, Bennett Smith's, Mrs. Carbarine Hightower's, Leasburg, Milton, and Caswell Court House, for the election of Electors for North Carolina to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, at the ensuing election. The freemen of the County of Caswell are respectfully requested to give their attendance.

THOMAS L. LEA, Sh'f.

October 23, 1832.

UNION HOTEL,

ROXBOROUGH, PERSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately purchased this

ESTABLISHMENT,

from Col. William McKissack, and is now fully prepared to entertain all who may call on him in a genteel and comfortable manner. His

HOUSE,

is large and convenient? His

TABLE,

shall be supplied with the best that the country affords, and his

BAR,

with good liquors. He has erected a number of additional

STABLES,

and will always provide the best of Provender. He hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

IRBY SMITH.

September 24, 1832 51-tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling off his entire stock of Goods, comprising a tolerable assortment of

DRY GOODS,

both staple and fancy: his stock of

GROCERIES.

Hardware & Cutlery, Glass, Queens and Stone Ware, and some few

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

all of which he offers at Cost, and under. He invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine them.

JOHN RAGLAND.

October 10, 1832 1-3w.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Douglass & White, are requested to make payment immediately to the subscriber as further indulgence cannot be given

JAMES H. WHITE.

October 10, 1832 1-3w.

Milton Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Academy will be resumed on Wednesday the 31st of October.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a BOOKBINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order. and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

J. GALES & SON.

☞ Being Publishers of the Reports of the Supreme Court, such of the Subscribers to that work as chuse to send their No's to him to bind, will have them carefully attended to, and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied

Raleigh. September 12, 1832 49-3t.

Roanoke Navigation Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company will be held at Weldon, on Monday, the 5th day of November next.

A. JOYNER,

Weldon, Sept 26, 1832.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of land containing about 1350 acres, lying on upper Hogan's Creek in the County of Rockingham, belonging to the Heirs of Charles Bruce deceased—this land is well watered. has on it a good seat for a Saw and Griss Mill, and a considerable portion of it well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, and tobacco. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Guilford county, on Haw River,

ABRAHAM PEEPLES.

September 19, 1832—50—6w pd.

WHEAT.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for wheat. Apply to

JAMES FARLEY.

August 22.

WHEAT.

THE highest price paid for wheat delivered at my mill (late Carters.)

JAS. W. JEFFREYS.

August 29, 1832 47-tf.

WANTED TO HIRE;

A Negro Man or a boy sufficiently large to wait and attend about the house. Any person having such a one to hire out, will please make application at this office.

August 28, 1832.